

A FIRST
**'Do You Know'
Book**



The Ladybird
Key Words Easy Readers



**Book
Three**

**KEY WORDS . . . what they are,
and how they are used.**

Some of the words in the English language are used much more frequently than others. These words which appear more frequently can be called Key Words.

Research shows that twelve of these Key Words make up one quarter of all those we read and write. One hundred of them form half, and three hundred about three-quarters, of the total number of words found in juvenile reading. *Reading skill is accelerated if these important words are learned early and in a pleasant way.*

The Ladybird Key Words Easy Readers are based on these commonly used words. Those used most often in the English language are introduced first—with other words of popular appeal to the learner. For example, the twelve most used words in English (a, and, he, I, in, is, it, of, that, the, to, was) which make up a quarter of all those the ordinary person reads and writes, are included in the 46 different words of Book 1.

Each book contains a list of the new words used. The gradual introduction of these words, frequent repetition and 'carry-over' from book to book, will ensure rapid learning.

The full-colour illustrations have been designed to create a desirable attitude towards learning, and to make the learner eager to read.

The information printed at the bottom of the coloured illustrations may be read aloud to the learner, to stimulate his interest further.

This series links with The Ladybird Key Words Reading Scheme. The author of both is W. Murray, an experienced headmaster, author and lecturer on the teaching of reading. W. Murray is co-author, with J. McNally, of 'Key Words to Literacy'—a teacher's book published by The Schoolmaster Publishing Co., Ltd., Derbyshire House, St. Chad's Street, London, W.C.1.

The Ladybird Key Words Easy Readers

Book One The Record Breakers

Book Two Danger Men

Book Three A First ' Do You Know ' Book

Book Four A Second ' Do You Know ' Book

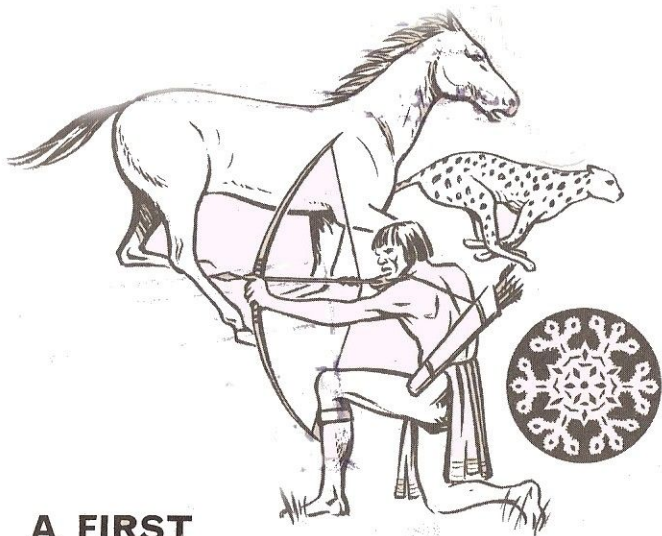
(further titles in preparation)

These books are written on a controlled vocabulary and are graded in order of difficulty.

If the Teacher wishes, this series may be linked with the Ladybird Key Words Reading Scheme. Book One ("The Record Breakers") is about equal in reading difficulty to the third level of the Reading Scheme (i.e. Books 3a, 3b, 3c), Book Two ("Danger Men") with the fourth stage (4a, 4b, 4c) and so on.

Older non-readers may use these Ladybird Key Words Easy Readers as books for learning to read. Other children will also be attracted because of their interest and appeal.

A Ladybird Key Words Easy Reader



**A FIRST
'Do You Know'
Book**

by W. MURRAY

with illustrations by F. HUMPHRIS

Publishers: Wills & Hepworth Ltd Loughborough
First published 1971 © Printed in England

This is something that is small,
something very, very small.

It is a water-bear.

It is so very small that
you cannot see it.

In the picture the water-bear is
magnified.

It is magnified so that you
can see it.



The tiny water-bear lives between grains of sand. The water-bear in this picture is magnified to many thousands of times its real size.

This is a magnified drop of water,
one drop of pond water.

In the pond water you can see
some living things.

The living things are very,
very small.

This drop of pond water is magnified
so that you can see
the very small things in it.



In this picture a drop of ordinary pond water has been greatly magnified to show the tiny living things in it.

This is not pond water.

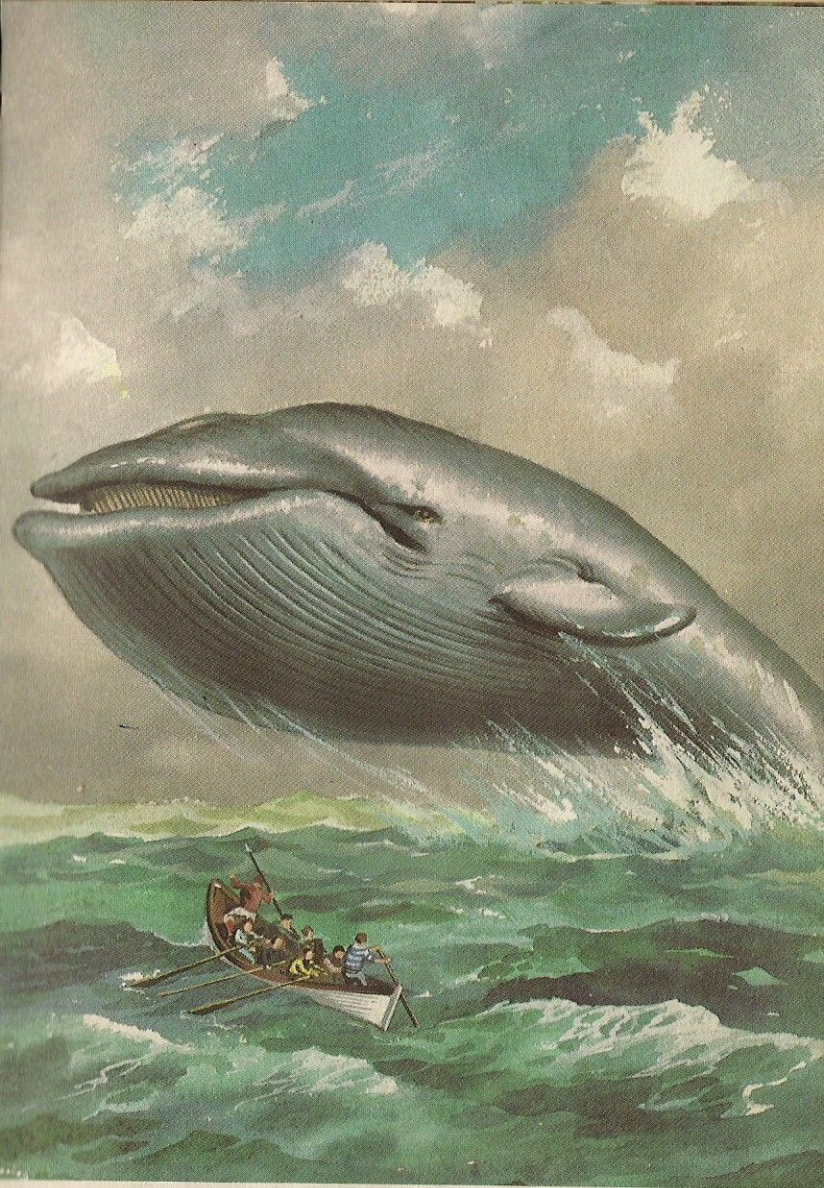
This is the sea, and
a living thing from the sea.

It is something large,
something very, very large.

It is a blue whale.

This large blue whale jumps
from the water.

The men in the boat are in danger
from the whale.



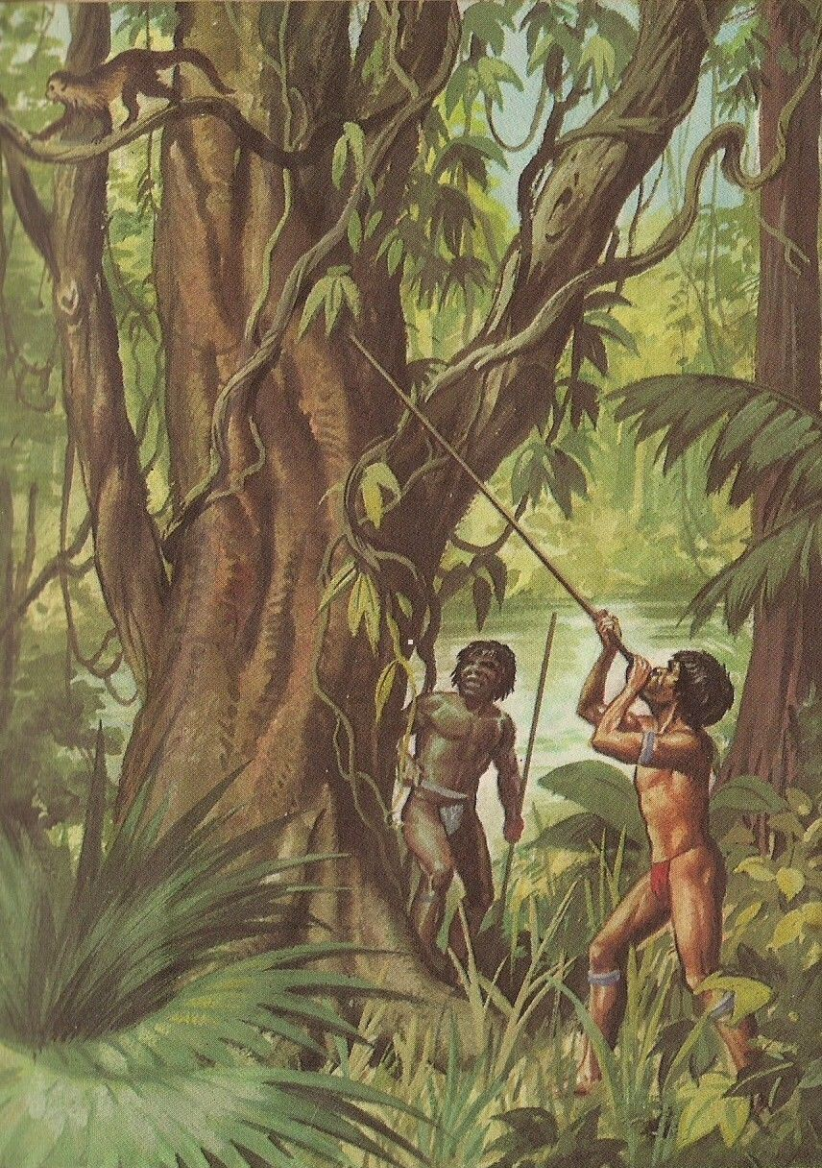
The blue whale is the largest living animal. Some blue whales are over 100 feet (30 m.) long and weigh as much as 150 tons (152 metric tons).

Some men and women are large
and some are small.

Some are very large, but not as
large as blue whales.

Some are very small, but not as
small as water-bears.

In this picture you can see
some very small men.



Pygmies are very small when fully grown. They are to be found in forests in some very hot countries. The pygmies in this picture live in the Amazon forest in South America.

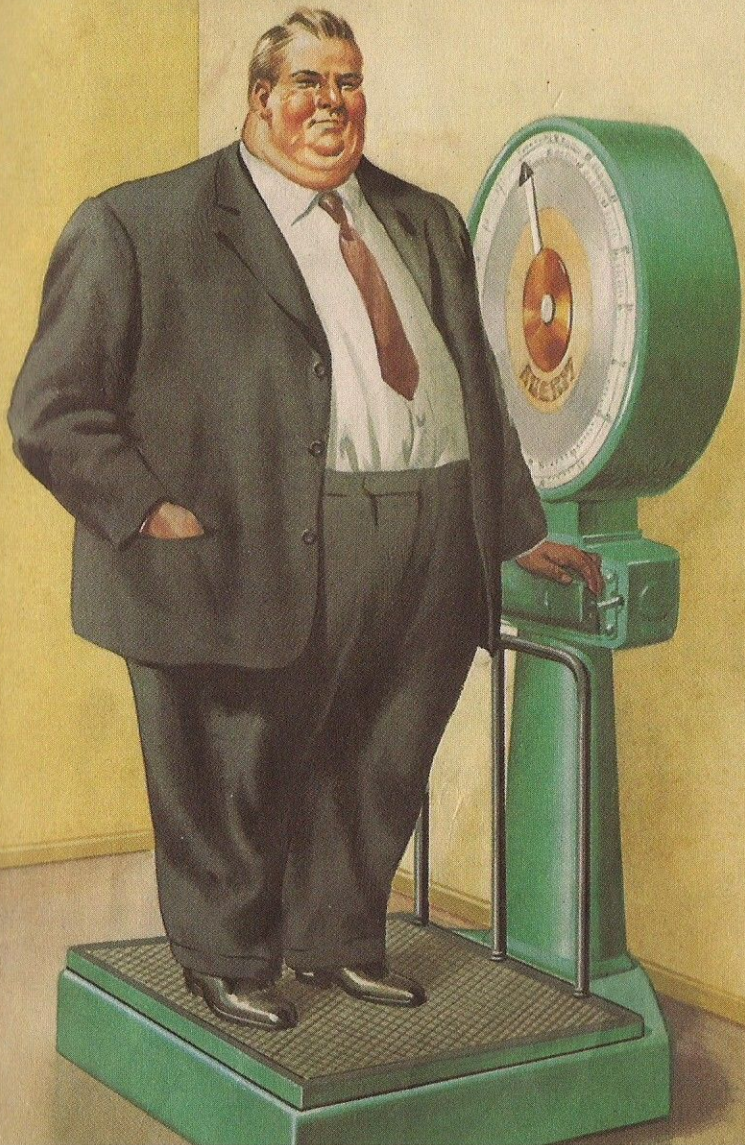
The man in the picture is very large, as you can see.

He is too large to run fast, and too large to jump.

He is too big for climbing mountains and for diving.

You are not as big as this.

You can run and jump and dive and climb.



Some very fat men and women are over 50 stones (317 kgms.) in weight. The fattest man ever known grew to weigh 74 stones (470 kgms.).

There is a man in this picture.

You can see that he is diving
into the blue sea.

He is in danger as he dives,
as it is a very high dive.

He dives, then he climbs up
so that he can dive again.

It is something he likes to do
again and again.



Members of a diving club in Acapulco, Mexico, dive 118 feet (35'96 m.) into 12 feet (3'65 m.) of water. Because of the rocks below, the divers have to leap 27 feet (8'22 m.) outwards.

This is a picture of a fall from a balloon a very long way up.

The balloon was higher than sixteen miles.

It is not in this picture.

Sixteen miles is a very long way to fall like this.

The man's parachute was not open at first.



The longest drop from the greatest height was made on August 16, 1960 by U.S. Air Force Captain J. W. Kittinger, D.F.C.

continued

The man who jumped sixteen miles from a balloon was very brave.

Here he is again, on his way down from the balloon.

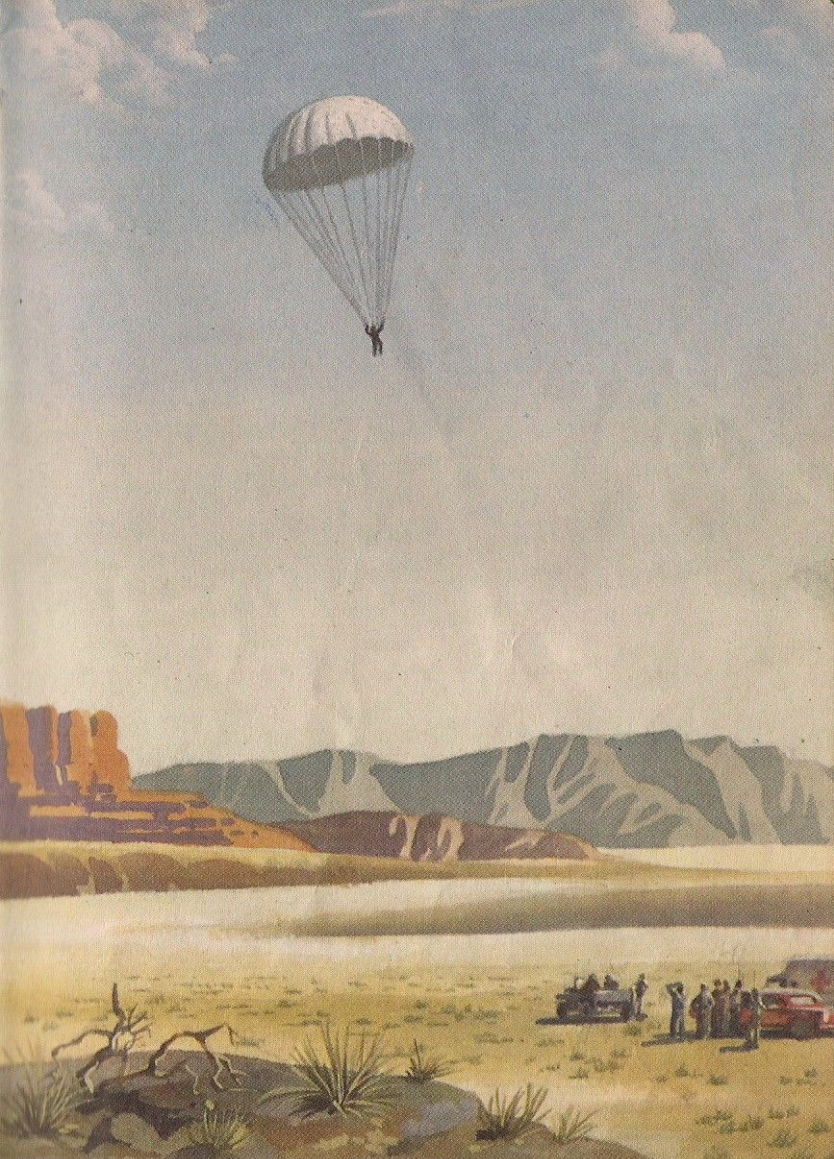
His fall was very fast.

After sixteen miles the man opened his parachute. His fall was not so fast after this.

The open parachute helped the man, and he was not hurt.

new words

After after opened helped



The drop was made over Tularosa, New Mexico, U.S.A. The free fall, with closed parachute, was 16'04 miles (25'81 kms.) and took 4 minutes 38 seconds. After the parachute opened the fall lasted 9 minutes 7 seconds.

This tree is very big, as you can see from the picture.

A hole has been cut through the tree.

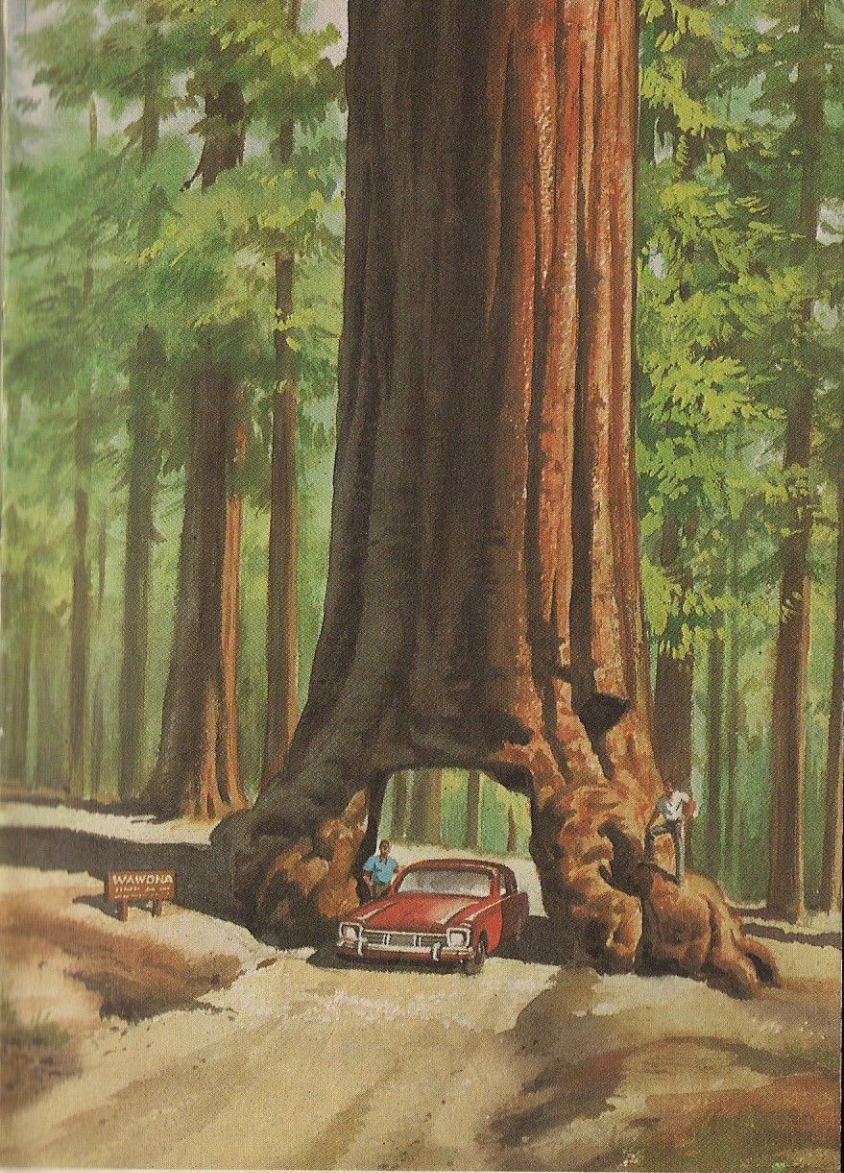
The hole that is cut is very big, but the tree does not fall.

The hole has been cut at the bottom of the tree.

A car can go through the hole and through the tree.

new words

tree hole cut through does



This is a Sequoia tree growing in California, on the Pacific coast of America. The Sequoia trees there are the oldest trees in the world.

A bamboo stem is something like a tree, but it is not a tree.

It is a kind of grass, a kind of grass that grows very tall.

There are some very tall bamboo stems in this picture.

Bamboo stems can grow very fast.

You can see a woman under the bamboo in the picture.

She is not as tall as the bamboo.

new words

bamboo

stem kind grass grows tall



Bamboo stems can reach a height of 170 feet (51.81 m.). Those shown are growing in Peradeniya, Ceylon.

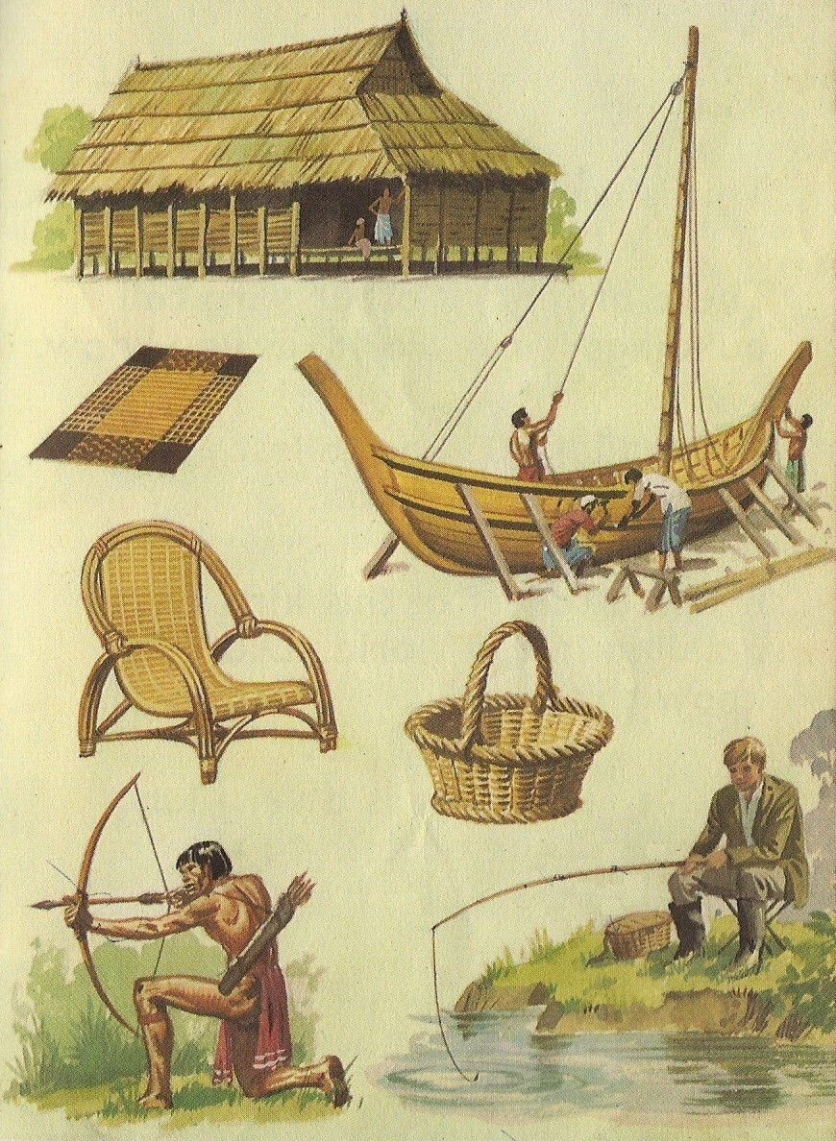
continued

Men use large bamboo stems for buildings, and they use bamboo in many other ways.

They cut it to make many things to use in the home.

Men use bamboo to make boats. They use it to climb, to fish, and in very many other ways.

Did you know that you can eat one kind of bamboo?



Bamboo is used not only to make houses, but furniture mats, baskets, buckets, bottles, cooking utensils, bridges, ladders, poles, ropes, masts, spears, bows and arrows, pens and paper, etc.

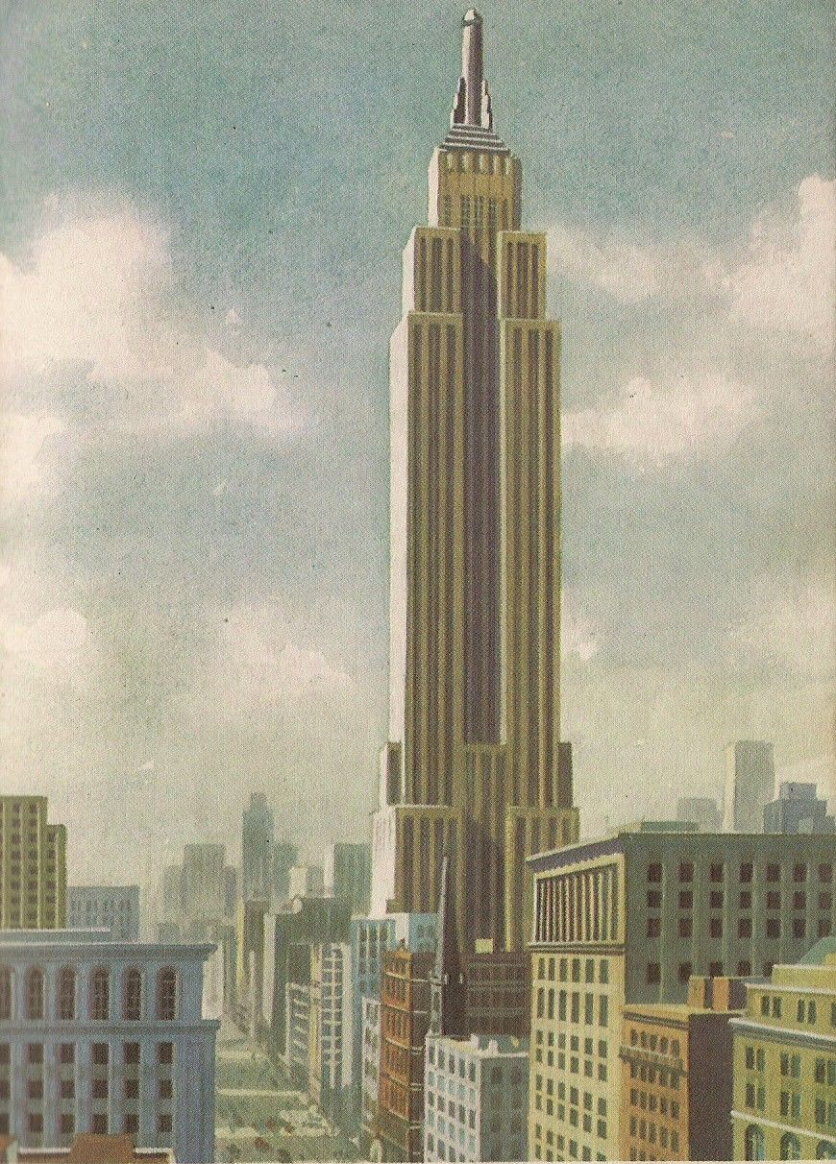
This is a very tall building.

There are many other very tall buildings in the world, as you know.

This building is the tallest, the tallest of them all.

It is the tallest of this kind of building in the world. Did you know this?

In this building it is a very long way from the bottom to the top.



This is the Empire State building, New York, U.S.A. It has 102 storeys and is 1,250 feet (381 m.) high.

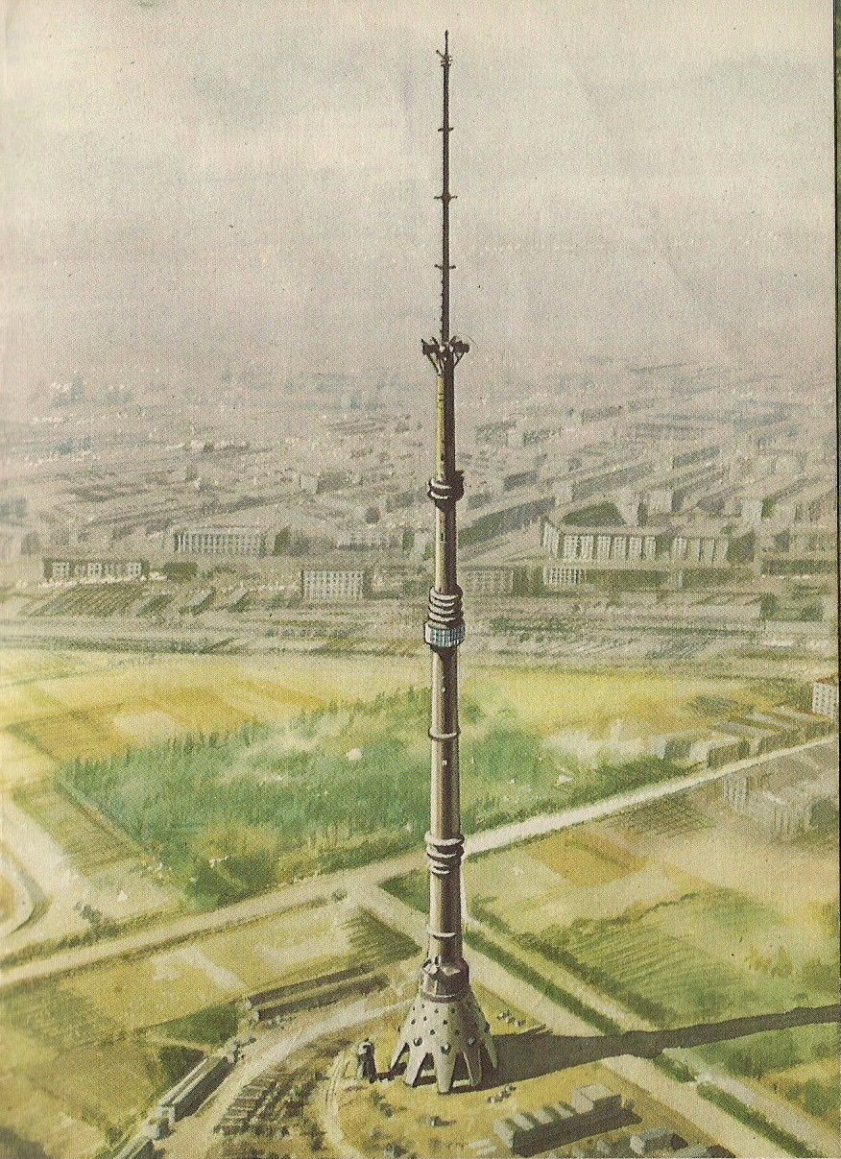
A television tower has to be a very high building.

This is a television tower, one of the tallest of them all.

It is one of the tallest television towers in the world.

This tower is higher than the building in the other picture.

Did you know that it is not as high as a mountain?



This is the 1,762 foot (537.05 m.) tall television tower at Ostankino, near Moscow, U.S.S.R.

This picture shows a tanker.

It shows an oil tanker.

Some oil tankers are very large.

This is one of the largest, one of the largest tankers of them all.

There can be danger on an oil tanker, as the oil can explode.

An oil tanker on fire can go to the bottom of the sea.

new words

shows tanker an An oil largest



One of the largest oil tankers afloat measures over 1,000 feet (304·80 m.) in length. The artist has shown it against London buildings to give an impression of its size.

A beaver works with wood
and mud.

First the beaver cuts down a tree.

It does this to make a dam.

The beaver makes the dam with
wood and mud.

The dam can be large.

After this, the beaver makes a home.

Again, he uses wood and mud.

The way into the home is
under the water.

new words

beaver

with wood mud makes dam



The beaver builds a dam in a stream to keep the water level high. Then he makes a home on an island in the middle of the stream. This has an underwater entrance but the 'rooms' are dry.

Can a man run faster than a horse?

Can a horse run faster than
a bird can fly?

Can a bird fly faster than
a fish can swim?

The fastest horse runs faster
than the fastest man.

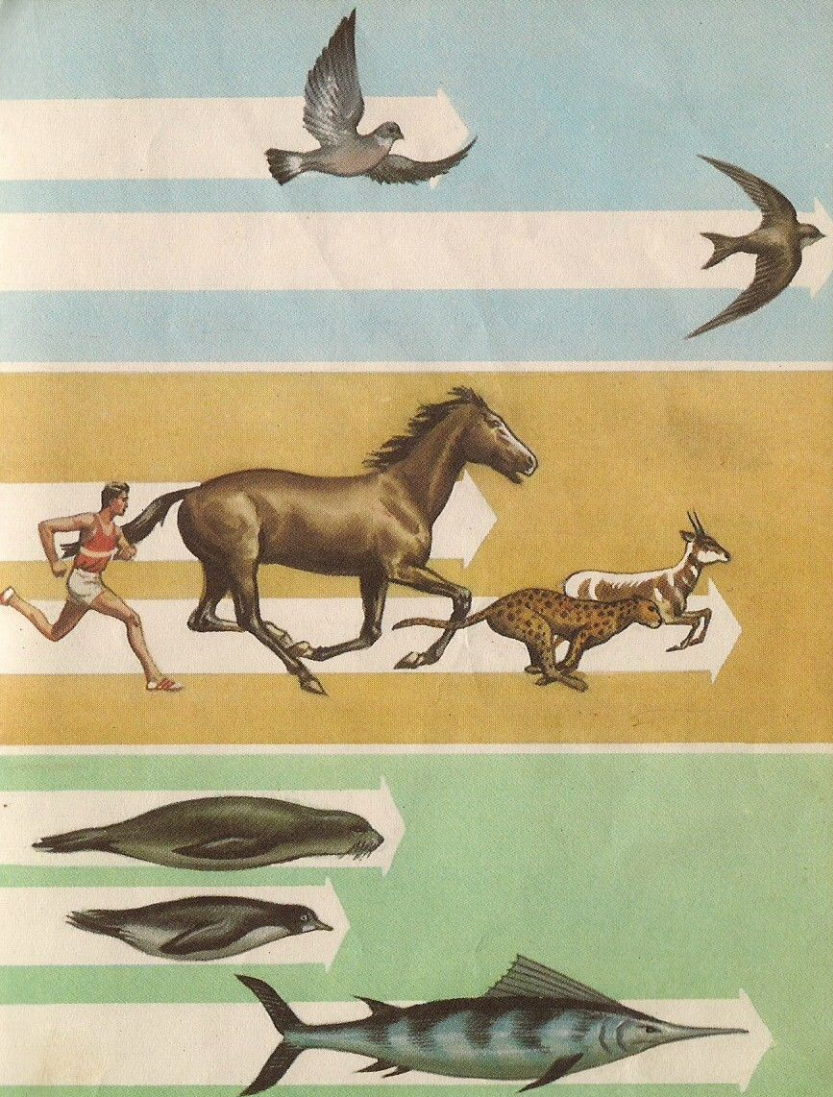
The fastest fish swims faster
than the fastest man can run.

The fastest bird can fly faster
than the fastest fish can swim.

Did you know all this?

new words

faster bird fish swim fastest



The fastest birds fly at over 100 m.p.h. (160 k.p.h.). Some animals can run at about 60 m.p.h. (96 k.p.h.). Horses 40 to 50 m.p.h. (64 to 80 k.p.h.). Men 25 m.p.h. (40 k.p.h.). The fastest fish swims at over 65 m.p.h. (104 k.p.h.), and sea-lions 25 m.p.h. (40 k.p.h.).

A termite is a kind of ant.

Some of the termite ants fly,
the others do not.

These ants eat wood and other
things.

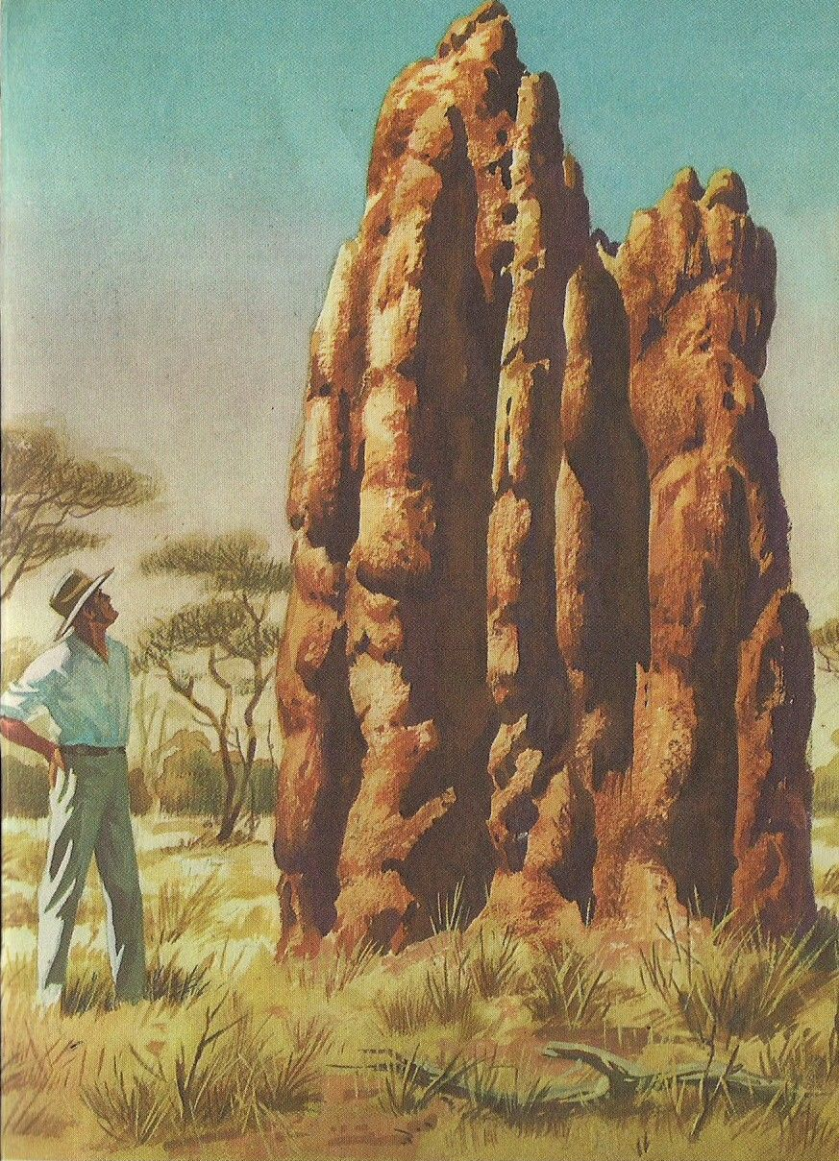
Termites make a home with
wood and mud.

The picture shows one of these.

It is high and is like a tower.

Grass does not grow on it.

Some animals eat ants.



Termites live in hot countries. They can do much damage to wooden buildings, bridges, gate posts, etc. Their nests are built as high as 25 feet (7.62 m.).

continued

Do you know this animal? It is a big one and it likes ants.

It likes to eat them. It is an ant-eater.

This animal eats many large and small ants of all kinds.

The ants here are in danger from the ant-eater.

These termites can eat wood but they cannot hurt this large ant-eater.



A queen termite can lay thousands of eggs in a single day. The numbers are kept down by ant-eaters. There are various kinds of ant-eaters, all of which have long snouts and long, sticky tongues.

Here are some leaves of a plant.

The plant is the Venus Fly-trap.

The picture shows the Venus Fly-trap plant and an insect in one of the leaves.

The plant lives on insects.

The leaves of the Venus Fly-trap plant are not large, but they can trap a fly and other insects.

new words

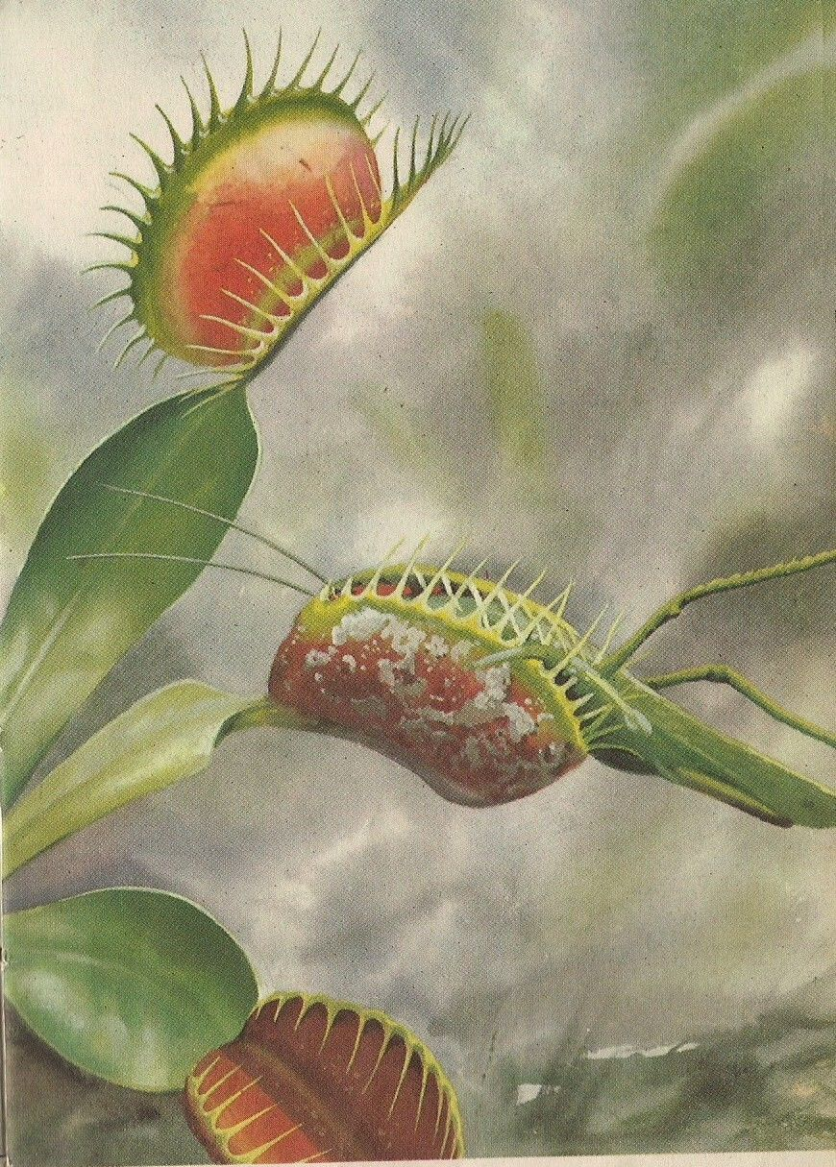
leaves

plant

Venus Fly-trap

insect

lives



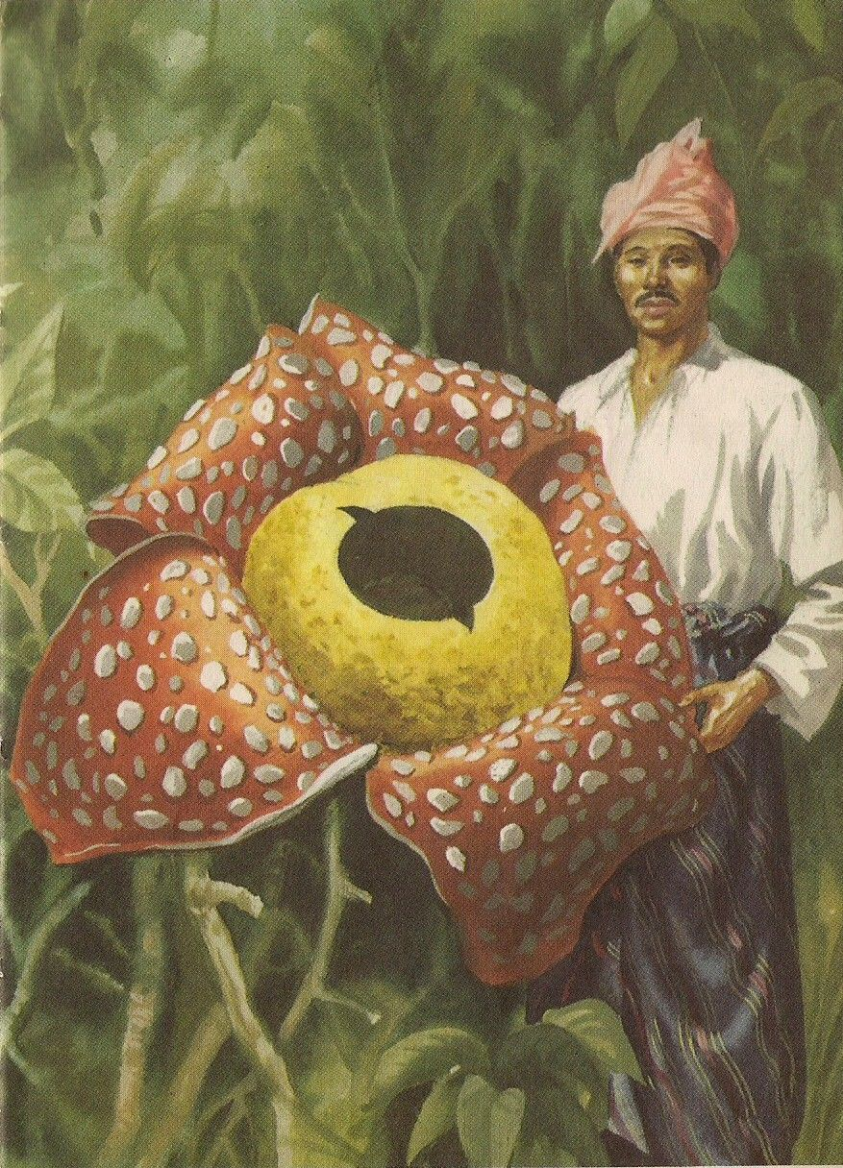
The Venus Fly-trap plant attracts its insect food with a sweet-smelling fluid. When an insect brushes against tiny trigger hairs, the trap snaps shut and digests the catch.

This is a big flower. It is the largest flower of them all and very beautiful.

This man looks small with the largest flower in the world.

This big flower has no leaves and no stem, and it grows on another plant.

Insects like this beautiful flower, but it does not trap and eat them as the Venus Fly-trap does.



The Rafflesia Arnoldi, the largest flower in the world, measures 3 feet (0.91 m.) across. It is found in Sumatra. Although beautiful to look at, it has an unpleasant smell.

Living things change as they grow.

A tadpole changes as it grows.

At first a tadpole is like a small fish.

It lives in water and swims like a fish.

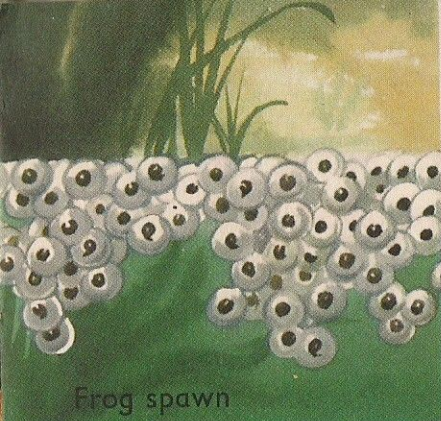
As the tadpole eats, it grows and changes into a frog.

Some of the time the frog lives in grass and mud.

No frog lives in water all the time.

new words

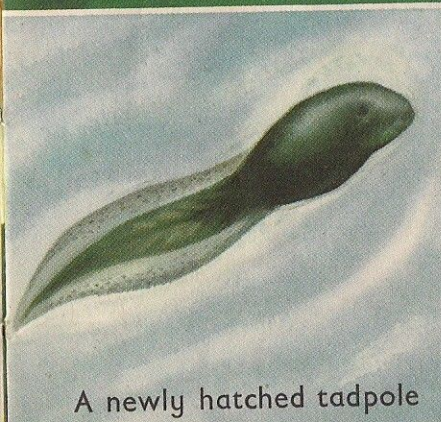
change changes tadpole frog



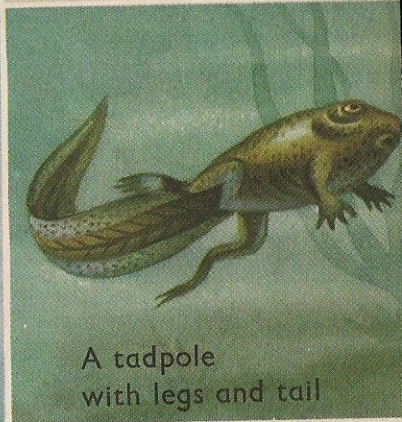
Frog spawn



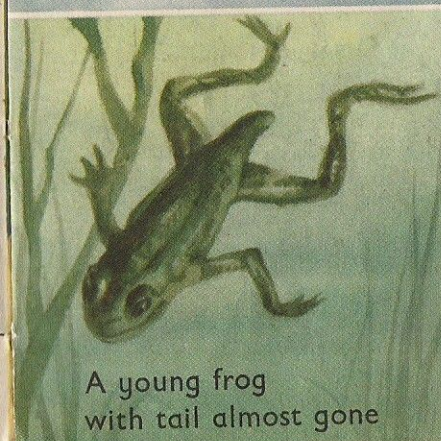
The eggs magnified



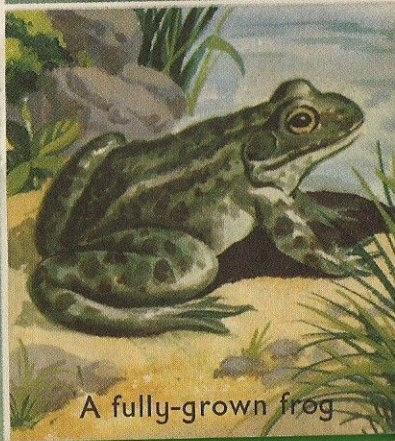
A newly hatched tadpole



A tadpole with legs and tail



A young frog with tail almost gone



A fully-grown frog

Animals and birds do not like snow, but many children do.

Children like to see snowflakes fall. Then they can do the things they like with the snow.

Children like to see ice on a pond, too.

A snowflake is very small and it is very beautiful.

You can see that from this picture of a magnified snowflake.

new words

snow children snowflakes



Above is shown one of the many patterns of snowflake crystals.

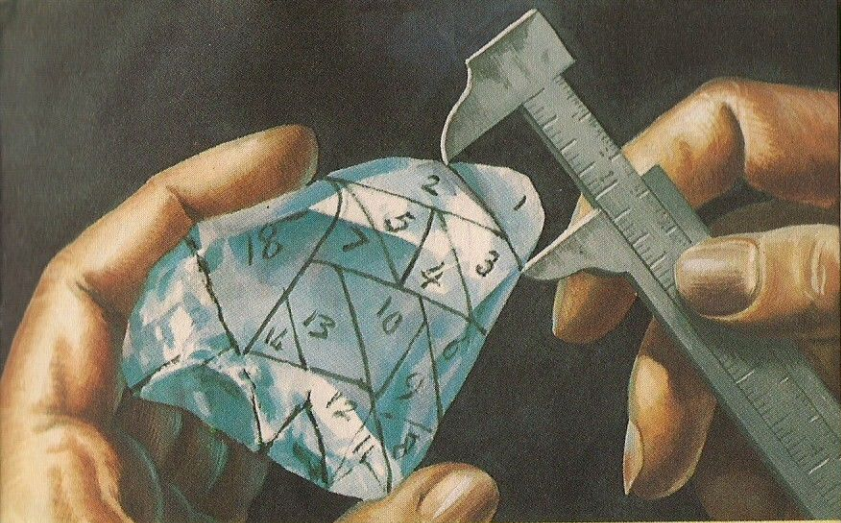
Look at the first picture. It is of a diamond that has not been cut.

It is a large diamond, one of the largest.

A man is going to cut through this diamond to make it beautiful to look at.

Some men work like this with diamonds all the time.

Look at the other picture. These diamonds are cut and look beautiful.



An expert diamond cutter has prepared this 726-carat diamond for cutting. The lines help him to cut with the "grain" of the gem.



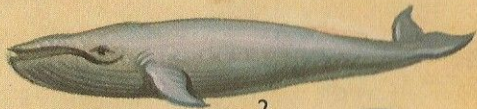
This is the famous "Idol's Eye" diamond, found about the year 1600. It has been sold for £240,000.

**Can you read the words when you
cover the pictures ?**

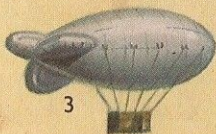
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) A water-bear,
magnified | (11) A beaver |
| (2) A blue whale | (12) A bird |
| (3) A balloon | (13) A fish |
| (4) Sixteen | (14) A Venus Fly-trap
plant |
| (5) An open
parachute | (15) An ant |
| (6) The tallest
building | (16) An ant-eater |
| (7) A hole in a tree | (17) The largest flower |
| (8) Some bamboo
stems | (18) A tadpole |
| (9) A television tower | (19) A frog |
| (10) An oil tanker | (20) A snowflake,
magnified |
| | (21) A diamond |
| | (22) Children |



1



2

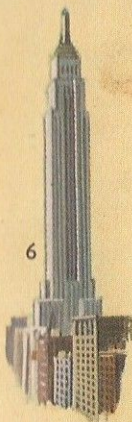


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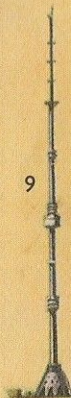
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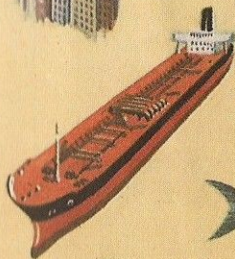
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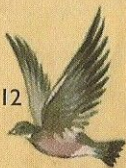
9



10



11



12



13



16



14



15



17



18



19



20



21



22

Words new to the series used in this book

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14 dives again	36 termite ant animals
16 balloon sixteen miles parachute open	38 ant-eater
18 After after opened helped	40 leaves plant insect Venus Fly-trap lives
20 tree hole cut through does	42 flower beautiful no
22 bamboo stem kind grass grows tall	44 change changes tadpole frog
24 use many Did did eat	46 snow children snowflakes
	48 Look look diamond
	50 —

**Total number of new words used,
including plurals 89 and words with
capital letters**

Number of different words new to the series,
used in this book 81

Average repetition per word 6

114 Key Words have been used in this series
so far.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m
n o p q r s t u v w x y z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z



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